

TRAILS MAGAZINE

MOUNTAIN TRAILS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



SPRING 1934

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Trails Magazine

VOL. 1

SPRING, 1934

NO. 2

Published Quarterly by
THE MOUNTAIN LEAGUE
of Southern California

A non-profit organization of representatives of Public Departments and Outing Clubs, formed for the purpose of stimulating the development and use of mountain trails and other facilities for outdoor recreation in Los Angeles County.

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Price, 10c per copy; by subscription, 40c per year.

Spring

A magic word the world over! A wonderful season everywhere and in no place more so than in our own Southern California.

Canyon streams singing, canyon trees bursting out with a new canopy of green; wonderful wild flowers everywhere over the foothill slopes; great fields of California poppies, little valleys ablaze with purple lupine and scarlet bugler; canyon washes and semi-desert slopes white with that queen of blooms, the yucca.

The season when the urge for change is strongest, when everyone who has ever hiked the blossoming hills and forested ranges has an almost irresistible urge for the feel of the old pack-straps on shoulders, the feel of the trail under foot, a look at the stars through towering tree tops, a good night's sleep in the open on spruce or pine needles, a campfire breakfast in the crisp morning air.

I love a roof that is sown with stars
The fragrant spruce for a bed;
The splash of water that lisps and lulls,
The campfire flickering red.

I love the nip of the crisp night air,
The gold of the morning light;
The smell of bacon that fills the camp
And challenges appetite.

—D. D. Stephenson.

Come on, you Gypsies, it's time to go!

The Extra Hours

Leisure time, the extra hours, will be an ever increasing problem from now on as long as civilization lasts.

That leisure must be wisely guided and must be made to a certain extent educational; its proper guidance is causing grave concern to our public officials and is engaging the minds of our greatest leaders.

In Southern California the greatest aid in the solution of that problem is our wonderful out-of-doors, the parks, trails and campgrounds of our mountain areas; and what better way to make good citizens, to make men better physically, mentally and morally than on our mountain trails, out in the open with nature, studying the structure of this old earth, its flowers, trees and wild life, learning first hand of those problems confronting our public officials, forest protection, flood control, soil erosion, water conservation.

Our mountain playground and the wonderful opportunity it affords for a beneficial use of leisure, may easily be the greatest factor in building, in Southern California, the greatest civilization the world has ever known.

Proving a Slight Mistake May Cause a Lot of Trouble

Those of you who have copies of the first issue of TRAILS MAGAZINE, please turn to "Trail Trips."

Trip No. 2, seventh line, change "go east" to go west.

Trip No. 9, ninth line, change "west (right)" to east (left).

Both refer to the same half mile of trail between Mt. Lowe Tavern and Opids Camp at a point which affords one of the finest mountain views to be found in Southern California.

We are sorry we made the mistake, but you who go and see will thank us if by it we have called your attention to a beautiful trip.

Our Cover Picture

What could be more typical of our glorious high country in spring?

Fast disappearing snow banks, sparkling crystal clear air and a group of happy hikers going places and seeing things.

The location hardly needs a title, for thousands in Southern California will recognize "The Narrows" on the Bear Flat trail to Mt. San Antonio.

Will the Desert Always Win?

It's Your Mountains and Your Southern California, and It Is Up to You!

A beautiful morning in June we stood on the summit of Monument Peak, 6400 feet above the Salton Sea, and watched the sun rise over the Colorado desert and light up a picture which is called the most wonderful desert view in the world, but when one thinks what that may have been in the distant past and what it might now be, it is the most terrible picture which can be conceived in the mind of man, and all the more terrible for the great contrast at our backs.

In front of us as far as the eye could reach, a vast expanse of mountain slope and foothill ridges gradually falling to the level of the desert plain, furrowed and seamed and gouged by thousands of years of erosion, almost destitute of vegetation, rocks and soil burned to a brown glaze in the terrible heat of the unchecked sun of centuries, nothing to keep the life in man or beast, an awful inferno of desolation and destruction.

Back of us the beautiful back country of San Diego County covered with beautiful forests, carpeted with beautiful flowers, traversed by sparkling streams and right at our feet the twin lakes of the Lagunas. The line between as sharp as a knife edge, one side our beautiful Southern California, as near heaven as can be found on earth, and on the other a region damned.

I am not telling you all of this to urge you to go and see, though a look at the two sides of that mountain as we saw it that June morning would be the best object lesson a careless mountain traveler could have, but every time I see fire in our mountains I see my loved Los Angeles County and all Southern California coming closer to the condition of that picture, and it makes me shudder, and I feel that I must make others see what I see, to keep it from becoming a fact.

We would not think of putting up a fine building, nor would the law allow us to do so, without a sufficient foundation; we would not put millions into great industries without proper protection of the law, but we leave our most priceless possession almost without help and treat our mountains as though fireproof.

We travel along in our own gay way, spending millions for valley improvements and comparatively nothing for mountain protection, when two weeks of forest fire, which we could

never stop if started under certain conditions, would wipe us out.

We pay for thousands of officers of the law for the protection of the population and property of the valleys and in a mountain area extending from Newhall to the Whitewater, 110 miles long, about 2000 square miles in area, containing thousands of summer homes and visited annually by over 3,000,000 people, we expect a ranger force of 100 or so to guard a treasure far greater than the valleys hold and without which we could not live.

If it were not for the wonderful personnel of that little force of Rangers and Fire Guards it would be just too bad for us, but we can not expect the impossible.

Now let me appeal to everyone of you who frequent our wonderful mountains to make of yourself a committee of one to see that every fire rule is complied with to the letter. No matter how foolish it may sometimes seem to you, there's a reason for it, do it and see that it is done by those around you.

Keep always in mind this motto, which was removed from the trails to Sturtevant Camp and Idle Hour because some objected to the harshness of its phraseology, but which, once read, was not soon forgotten:

Be careful of matches and burning tobacco. This is God's country—don't make it look like hell!

—WILL H. THRALL.

Vasquez Rocks

Probably best known of the many interesting rock areas of Los Angeles County, one of which history tells us too little and legend shrouds in mystery, is Vasquez Rocks or Robbers Roost, fabled impregnable stronghold of that picturesque bandit of the early days, Tiburcio Vasquez.

As one traverses the maze of narrow passages, twisting and turning in all directions between towering rock walls, many too narrow for even the passage of a horse, some leading entirely through, some to little pocket glades, many ending abruptly against a sheer rock wall and others at the edge of a cliff high above the road, it is easy to believe even the most extravagant tales of its defense and of the daring and defiance of its master.

Trail Trips

1. Dillon's Ranch—By Pacoima Canyon

Trail—1 Day

Drive to Pacoima Dam and park auto. Hike up Pacoima Canyon Trail to top of Dam, 6/10 mile; and the reservoir above high water line, cross Maple Canyon, 2 miles; to the stream 1/2 mile, up the stream, 2 miles, to posted Forestry Camp and near Dillon's Ranch for lunch. Return by same route. Entire hike beautiful and interesting, level head and a sure foot needed on the 2 miles. No water between the stream below the Dam and Maple Canyon; plenty the balance of the hike. If intending to use fire, secure it before starting as there is no Ranger Station on this trail. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

2. Colby's Ranch from Waterman Ranger

Station—1 Day

Drive to Waterman Ranger Station on Angeles Highway and park auto. Hike marked trail going north to summit of Strawberry divide, 3 miles; and around north slope of Strawberry Peak Colby's Ranch, 3 miles. Have lunch at Ranch. Cold lunch in forest before reaching it. Carry canteen as not always sure of water until camp is reached. No fires allowed. Return by same route. Total hiking distance, 12 miles.

3. San Gabriel Peak—Elevation 6152 Feet— from Red Box—1 Day

Drive Angeles Crest Highway to Switzer's Inlet, turn east up Arroyo Seco over good mountain trail to the Arroyo Seco West Fork Divide and park auto. Hike down the road to Opid's Camp, 1 mile, then south (right) up beautifully forested trail to Mt. Wilson road, 1 1/4 miles; then left on trail to trail to Mt. Lowe, 3/4 mile; and right on trail across the cliffs at head of Eaton's Canyon, 3/4 mile; at first trail junction turn north (right) 3/4 mile to summit of San Gabriel Peak, 1 mile. Returning again to the trail junction, north (right) back to auto, 3 miles. Wonderful views of mountain, valley, and ocean. Carry lunch from Opid's Camp and cold lunch as no fires allowed. Total hiking distance, 8 miles.

4. Big Santa Anita Canyon from Arcadia

—1 Day

Drive from north end of Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, to new mountain road to the end. Hike trail down to First Water Dam, 1/2 mile, and up Santa Anita Canyon, passing Roberts Camp, Fern Lodge, Sturtevant Falls to Sturtevant Camp, 3 1/2 miles. From Sturtevant Camp cross the stream and take trail around the mountain to Hoegee's Camp on Winter Creek, 3 miles; then down Winter Creek to Roberts Camp, 1 1/2 miles, and back to auto, 1 mile. Carry water between Sturtevant's and Hoegee's. This is a beautifully forested area with cold streams. Total hike not over 10 miles.

5. Monrovia Peak—Elevation 5261 Feet—

By Big Santa Anita Canyon—1 Day

Drive from north end of Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, to new mountain road to the end. Hike trail down to First Water Dam, 1/2 mile; then up Santa Anita Canyon, passing Roberts Camp to junction with the Monrovia Peak Trail, 1 mile. Here turn (right) up the East Fork, passing through

Madrone Flat, 1 1/2 miles, to Monrovia Peak, 3 1/2 miles; then turn west (left) along the fire-break trail over the other part of the double peak and down to Spring Camp, 1 1/2 miles. From Spring Camp take nearly level trail around beautifully forested slope to meet the trail followed coming in, 1 mile; and return to auto by the same route, 5 1/2 miles. Carry water between Madrone Flat and Spring Camp; there is plenty the rest of the trip. This is a very interesting and beautiful hike. Total hiking distance, 14 miles.

6. Telegraph Peak and Head of Ice House Canyon—From San Antonio-Lytle Creek

Road—1 Day

Drive up San Antonio Canyon road to summit of San Antonio-Lytle Creek divide and park auto. Take trail south (right) to Telegraph Peak, elevation 9008 feet, 3 miles; and on to head of Ice House Canyon, 2 1/2 miles, and have lunch. If desired may continue on to Kelly's Camp Resort, 1 mile. Return by same route. Carry water from spring near auto as none on this trail after leaving auto. Total hiking distance to head of Ice House Canyon, 11 miles. Total hiking distance to Kelly's Camp, 13 miles.

7. Head of Fish Fork from Big Pines

Park—1 Day

Drive east Blue Ridge and Prairie Fork road to locked gate in Prairie Fork and park auto. Hike the road down Prairie Fork to Fish Fork trail, 1.7 miles; turn south (left) on this trail to summit of Fish Fork divide, 2 miles; cross Cedar Canyon, 1 1/2 miles, to Fish Fork, 3/4 mile; and down Fish Fork a short distance to its junction with Cedar where there is a beautiful place to stop for lunch. Return to auto by same route. Carry cold lunch as no posted camp ground after leaving Prairie Fork. Canteen not needed as good spring on trail 3 miles from gate and good streams in Cedar and Fish Canyons. Total hiking distance, 12 miles. This is a wonderful trip into high, wild country, good forests, canyon gorges and high peaks. Good trails and easy to make in one day.

8. Big Oak of the Sierra Pelona—1 1/2 Days

Drive through Saugus and up Bouquet Canyon road to camp ground No. 4, and camp for the night. Next morning, drive up past new Jackson Ranch Dam, mammoth earth fill dam being built for City of Los Angeles, and park auto at point just above dam where Sierra Pelona trail meets the road. Hike from here up Bouquet Canyon road to Biddleston Ranch, 2 1/2 miles; and take Big Oak trail starting south (right) directly opposite the road to ranch. Take this trail past Big Oak, 1 1/2 miles, to summit of divide, 1/2 mile. Here turn west (right) on Forest Service road to Sierra Pelona camp ground, 3 1/2 miles; and from here take trail north (right) to down slope and back to auto, 2 miles. Water at Big Oak spring and Sierra Pelona camp ground. Carry small canteen and cold lunch. Camp No. 4 is a beautiful camp ground, the dam is very interesting. Big Oak is the largest and oldest in Southern California and the view from the three mile hike along the summit is fine. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

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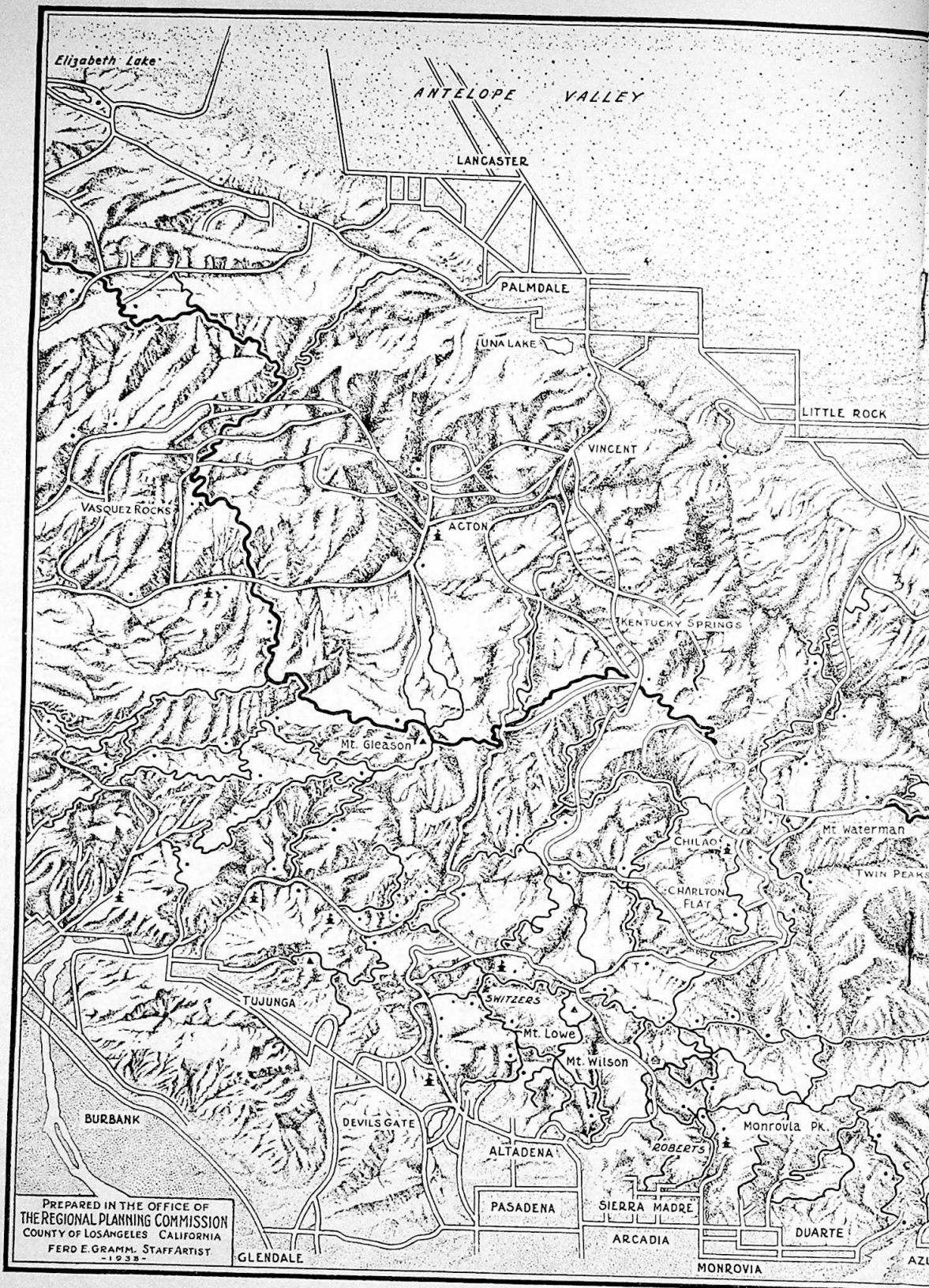
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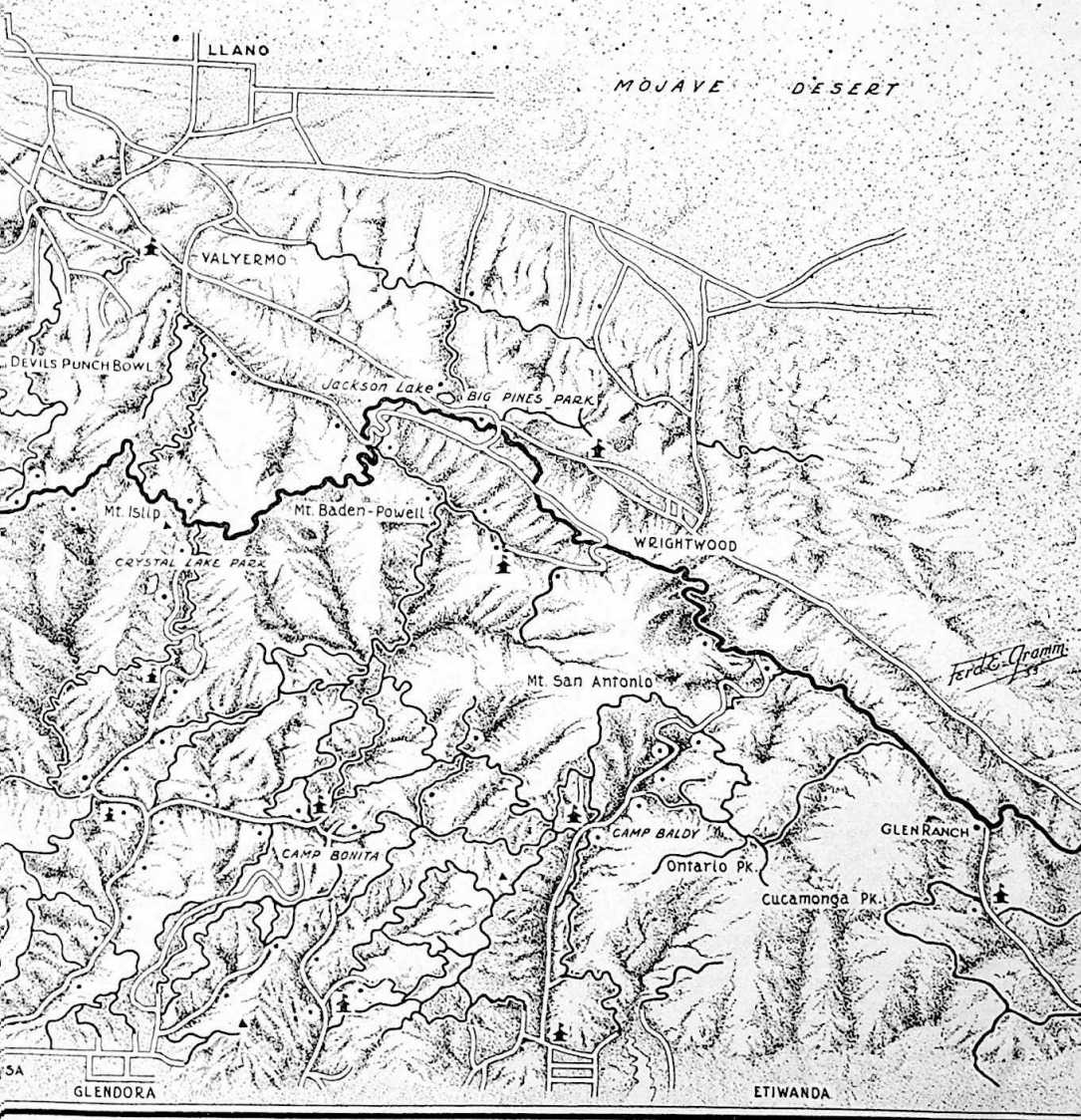
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- TRAIL NETWORK OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
- CAMP GROUNDS WHERE FIRES ALLOWED
- ▲ FIRE LOOKOUT STATION
- ⚡ RANGER STATION



Trail Trips

9. West Fork by Newcombs Pass—From Mt. Wilson—1½ Days

Drive up Mt. Wilson toll road and park auto at Mt. Wilson Hotel. Explore some of the interesting country near by; visit the observatory. Stay over night at the hotel, viewing the valley lights and a mountain sunrise and getting an early start on the hike. Hike the Rim Trail, beginning directly back of the 100-inch Observatory, to Newcombs Pass, 3 miles; then turn left down to West Fork, 2½ miles; then left again on trail up stream to Opid's Camp, 4 miles; then through Opid's Camp, up forested slope to road 1½ miles; then left on level road back to Mt. Wilson, 3½ miles. There is no water between Mt. Wilson and West Fork or between Opid's and Mt. Wilson on return trip. Stop for lunch at Valley Forge or Opid's Camp or carry lunch and stop at any of several good camp grounds between. Total hiking distance, second day, 15 easy miles.

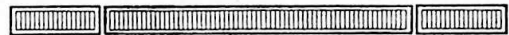
10. Weber's Camp—Coldwater Canyon—From Camp Baldy—2 Days

Follow the road down to Sunset Peak trail, ½ mile; and take this trail west (right) to summit of divide, 1 mile; straight ahead down Cow Canyon, 4 miles; and on to Coldwater Canyon, 1 mile. Here turn north (right) up Coldwater through Thompson's Ranch to Weber's Camp, 3½ miles. Stop for the night at the resort or camp at Forestry Camp Ground 1 mile above. Second day continue up Coldwater from Weber's to high trail to Camp Baldy, 1 mile; turn east (right) over the mountain, crossing Cattle Canyon, 3½ miles, to Sunset Divide, 4 miles, and back to Camp Baldy, 1½ miles. On this trip a nice place to stop for lunch the first day is the crossing of Cattle Canyon stream and on the return trip the crossing of the same stream several miles higher up. There is always water at these crossings, and on the return trip an interesting gorge near the crossing where some time may be pleasantly spent. Carry water between Camp Baldy and Cattle Canyon both ways. Plenty of water the balance of the trip. Hiking distance, first day, 10 miles; second day, 10 miles; total distance, 20 miles.

11. Big Pines Park and Mt. San Antonio—From Camp Bonita—6 Days

Drive from Glendora by Dalton Canyon road to Camp Bonita and park auto. *First Day*—Hike trail up main fork of San Gabriel River, passing Devil Canyon, 5.3 miles; and Iron Fork, 2.5 miles to Fish Fork, 1.3 miles, and make camp at the forks or 200 yards up Fish Fork, both fine camp grounds. *Second Day*—On up the river to Prairie Fork, 4 miles; Vincent Gulch trail to Vincent Gulch-Big Rock Creek divide, 3.8 miles; road and trail to Jackson Lake in Big Pines Park, 3.7 miles; and camp for the night. *Third Day*—East through the park to Big Pines Lodge, 3 miles; Nature Trail to the summit of Blue Ridge, 2.5 miles; then east (left) on the crest of Blue Ridge to Lytle Creek-Prairie Fork divide, 5 miles; and east (left) down North Fork to Lytle Creek to Stocton Flat camp ground, 4.5 miles; and make camp for the night.

Fourth Day—West by road and trail to summit of San Antonio divide, 5 miles; leave packs, taking only water and lunch, to summit of Mt. San Antonio, elevation 10,142 feet, 3.5 miles; return to divide, 3.5 miles; secure pack and take trail, not road, down west to Manker Flat camp ground, 1.5 miles; and make camp for the night. *Fifth Day*—By trail and road to Camp Baldy, 4 miles; then turn west (right) short distance below Camp Baldy on road to summit of Sunset divide, 1.3 miles; then northwest (right) to Coldwater Canyon, 7.5 miles; and make camp at camp ground near where trail crosses the stream. *Sixth Day*—Down Coldwater Canyon, passing Weber's Camp, 1 mile, to Cattle Canyon, 3.3 miles; and turn west (right) on road to Camp Bonita and auto, 3.5 miles. Water most of the day and 1 quart canteen for 2 persons all that is needed. Secure fire permit before starting or at Ranger Station near Camp Bonita. A very wonderful day may be added by making a side trip through Prairie Fork to the trail to upper Fish Fork, 4 miles; and take this trail south (right) around Pine Mountain to Fish Fork, 4 miles. Return by same route to Vincent Gulch. Numerous camp grounds on this route besides those listed and supplies may be obtained at Camp Bonita, Big Pines, Snow Crest Camp, Ice House Canyon, and Camp Baldy. Hiking distance, first day, 9 miles; second day, 12 miles; third day, 15 miles; fourth day, 14 miles; fifth day, 13 miles; sixth day, 8 miles. Total hiking distance, 71 miles. This hike may be made in four days by traveling light and stopping at resorts conveniently spaced along the way.



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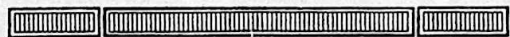
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Recreation Policy of Angeles National Forest

By WM. V. MENDENHALL
Forest Supervisor

The major portion of mountain recreation areas, usable in Los Angeles County, are inside the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest which is administered by the U. S. Forest Service. In fact, the Angeles National Forest has the highest recreational use of any Forest in the United States. This recreation is enjoyed in many different forms such as hiking, and horseback riding over many miles of trails, motoring on scenic roads, fishing in the streams, hunting in the area open to it, camping and picnicking, snow sports, and vacationing in summer homes built on government lots leased from the Forest Service.

To accommodate users of the Angeles National Forest and lessen the hazard of fire, the Forest Service has established numerous free public campgrounds on desirable sites at convenient points. Many of these camps have been improved with fireplaces, tables, water supplies, sanitary conveniences and have been fireproofed. Some are small overnight camping places for hikers, located convenient distances apart where water and firewood can be had at the end of a day's hike.

Campfires can be built only in designated campgrounds. Smoking during the fire season must also be confined to either these designated campgrounds, places of habitation, or fireproofed "fag" areas.

Owing to the proximity of the Angeles National Forest to large centers of population, an unusually large number of people are able to take advantage of its facilities, of which summer homes are very popular. The Forest Service has already surveyed and subdivided a number of tracts in which summer homesites may be leased. These tracts are surveyed and subdivided only after careful consideration has been given first to the priority of watershed protection and other uses.

In the Angeles National Forest the Forest Service has set aside 36,200 acres in the form of the Bear Canyon—Devils Canyon Primitive Area. It is located in one of the most scenic areas in Southern California. The object of this area will be to maintain the primitive conditions of transportation, subsistence, habitation and environment to the fullest degree. Fire protective improvements required

to give the area adequate fire protection will be installed as in other similar national forest areas, but with due regard to the preservation of primitive values. This area will not be opened to summer residences, but will be open to hikers and fishermen. Thus provisions have been made to maintain nature in its primitive state.

We may summarize the recreational policy of the Angeles National Forest as follows:

To allocate the various forms of recreational use to the areas best adapted for their development.

To correlate the recreational use with other forest uses in such ways as will avoid conflicts.

To lay down a general plan for recreational improvements or avoidance of improvements.

To determine by what agencies recreational development will be undertaken or allowed on National Forest lands.

The resources of the Angeles National Forest are for your use and enjoyment. Help protect them from damage and destruction by fire.

Hits the Spot

We were much interested in the article by Spence Turner, County Forester, published in the "County Employee's Reporter" of February 8.

The following paragraph which we are glad to quote, states better than we could do it, one of the main objectives of the TRAILS MAGAZINE:

"A persistent, everlasting educational program to drive home the necessity of fire prevention must be continued. The danger of the careless, thoughtless, uncontrolled use of fire must be emphasized to every individual in this southern empire. The warnings of those who have gone through fires and floods in the past must be heeded. Every individual, boy or girl, man or woman, will have to develop a "fire conscience" or an instinct that will be as strong as the one for self-protection, so that the chance of fires starting is brought to a minimum. Unless this is done, we predict and give warning that the catastrophes of last November and January will occur again."

The John Muir Trail

California—Southern Division.

The John Muir Trail crosses Southern California from the Sierra Nevada to Mexico, a distance of 460 miles. The mountain area covered by the Trail is divided into three rather distinct sections: the 85 miles in the Mojave Desert area, the 250 miles over the summit divides of the Sierra Madre, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Ranges, and the 125 miles of almost tropical, hilly, oak-dotted, developed country to Mexico.

Leaving the Sierra Nevada at Tehachapi Pass the Trail crosses the Tehachapi Mountains to Willow Springs, descends to the Mojave Desert, which it crosses for twenty-five miles to Hughes Lake, crosses Boquet Canyon, over Sierra Pelona Ridge, crosses Mint Canyon, passes Valesquez Rocks, and enters the Sierra Madre near Revenna in Soledad Canyon. It rises to altitudes over 9,000 feet, ascends Mt. Gleason, Mt. Pacifico, Mt. Waterman, Mt. Islip, and over the summit of Mt. Baden-Powell to Big Pines Park, it descends via Stockton Flat to Glenn Ranch and crosses the Cajon Canyon at Cosy Dell. It then rises to Cajon Mountain and goes through the recreation camps to Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear. Passing Baldwin Lake it rises via Holcomb Creek to Mt. San Bernardino, crossing just beneath the summit of Mt. San Gorgonio, and dropping down to Banning via Raywood Flat. It ascends Mt. San Jacinto to Idyllwild, Lake Hemet, then through Terwilliger and Chihuahua Valleys over Palomar Mountain to Cuyamaca Lake, Laguna Mountain Park, Moreno Reservoir, and so to Campo and to Mexico.

The entire 460 miles are in good condition and though there is little pasture feed for animals, there are good camps with fine water every 15 miles, even across the Mojave Desert. Explorers must provide their own camping equipment, commissary, and pack animals, and as most of the Trail is through rough primitive mountain country, some knowledge of mountaineering and woodcraft is required.

The map folders of the Angelus, San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests of the National Forest Service which are provided free by the U. S. Government contain detail maps of this region.

CLINTON C. CLARKE.

Our Trail Survey

At the request of some of the Scouts and other organizations who constantly are using the trails in the County Recreational Parks and elsewhere in the mountain areas, we are reproducing again in this issue of TRAILS the map which was contained in the first issue, showing the network of trails that covers the mountains of Los Angeles County.

In the compiling of this map and in making available much information of a supplemental nature for all who use it in making trips along the various trails, a great amount of work has been done in the way of a trail survey by the Los Angeles County Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds. We believe that many readers who study the map will be interested in a summary of what has been accomplished in connection with this trail survey.

There has been compiled an indexed card file of 130 hiking trips in the Angeles Forest, of from one to eight days each, with full information on trails and water conditions, including the more interesting forest areas and varieties of trees, waterfalls, canyon gorges, interesting rock formations, best view points and point-to-point mileage, so catalogued and arranged that one can turn at once to any kind of a trip of any length desired.

The compiled catalog of point-to-point mileage, registered in miles and tenths, covers 80 per cent of the 1250 miles of mountain trails in the county.

There has been laid out a complete recreation trails system for the Big Pines Park area for present and future needs, and arrangements have been made for the immediate construction of the most needed units.

Furthermore, this Department has laid out and secured all necessary agreements for rights-of-way, as well as agreements from the Federal and County Forestry Departments, for the improvement of existing trails and camps and construction of new trails and camps for the southern extension of the John Muir Trail, a distance of 140 miles across Los Angeles County from Fairmont, in the West Antelope Valley, to the head of Lytle Creek. This route includes many points of outstanding interest, and much of it has a distinctive scenic beauty.

With the information this Department has

now available, we can direct hikers into safe and interesting areas and away from those which, for various reasons, are unsuitable.

We have reported to the Federal and County Forestry Departments the details of needed new trails and camp grounds and new fire breaks, as well as repairs of existing trails and campgrounds that are necessary, this program involving from 15,000 to 20,000 days' work. These have been suggested as projects for C.C.C. and other relief groups. Many have been completed, others are now under construction and it is expected that the remainder will soon be started.

It may also be of interest to readers to know that, in the progress of this survey work, 4,200 miles were covered by automobile, 1,800 miles of this being over mountain roads, and that 600 miles of trails were covered on foot.

Obey the Rules of the Forest

A seasonable word of warning on the matter of fire hazards is contributed to this issue of TRAILS by Frank A. Schilling, chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Nature Club of Southern California. Mr. Schilling says:

"Within a few short weeks vacation-land will beckon, and hundreds of thousands of people will be on the move; some to the seashore, some to the mountains, and others to parts beyond the borders of our beloved state. By far the greater number will tune up their faithful "Old Henry" and follow the highways and byways in quest of the great adventure. Unusually heavy rains in the southland during the latter part of December, followed by warm weather, have resulted in an early heavy vegetal growth, and a long, long dry spell has increased the fire hazard very materially. Unless our visitors to the mountains and chaparral are exceedingly careful with their camp fires, smoking, and other fires, we will have one of the worst fire seasons in our history. Roads have been improved everywhere, and many thousands will take advantage of the ease with which our forested areas can be visited. And, it is to these that we wish to extend an earnest appeal to obey the rules of the forest—Do not Smoke, except in camps or inhabited areas; and see that your camp fire has been extinguished with water, and then buried and covered with earth free of inflammable material."

Federation Natural Sciences

The following announcement comes to us from Dr. H. J. Andrews, Vice-President of the Nature Club of Southern California:

The 1934 Convention of the Federation of Natural Sciences will convene June 22-28, inclusive, at the Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles, California.

The purpose is to combine in one convention all the natural science organizations in Southern California. The remarkable program which is thus unfolded will fill daytime and evening sessions throughout the seven-day period with a wide range of unusually interesting subject material. The papers, lectures and pictures to be presented will interest not only the scientists who specialize in particular lines of research but will also be of great value educationally to teachers and all lovers or students of natural science.

Three of the largest universities in the southwest, the staffs of our principal museums, and several government departments have contributed outstanding speakers for the occasion and among them we find Dr. Robert Millikan, Judge Ben Lindsay, Col. John R. White, Dr. Ransome, Dr. Clements, Mr. Robert S. Stacy-Judd, Dr. Edison Pettit, Mr. S. J. Barnett and Dr. L. J. Muchmore.

These splendid scientific men are offering this program not only for their colleagues but as a gift to the public for the cause of popular education and to popularize scientific education. It is being arranged that there shall be no admission fees or other charges for any of the events.

There are ample accommodations on the grounds, beneath the great oaks and sycamores in very pleasant surroundings, for all who may wish to stay a few days or during the entire convention.

The full program will be available after June 1st at the universities, headquarters of scientific clubs, and at the office of the Los Angeles County Recreation Department, 240 South Broadway, third floor.

A quart canteen is sufficient for two people. Where that will not take you from one watering place to the next, it is best to stay off the trail.

Outing Club News

Junior Section of Southern California Chapter of Sierra Club

Another achievement has been added to those of the Sierra Club. It is the Club's constitutional amendment establishing a Junior membership with a special rate for those under twenty-one. The amendment was passed in April, 1934.

The purpose of forming such a section was to promote friendship among the youths who appreciate the mountains, the forests and all the recreational and educational opportunities that California's out-of-doors contain—opportunities which have been made the more accessible and enjoyable through the continued achievements of the Sierra Club since its organization under the leadership of John Muir in 1892.

The Junior Section has conducted several scheduled events since last October, including the scaling of the faces of Eagle Rock and Bee Rock in Griffith Park, with the aid of ropes and under the direction of expert peak-climbers; hikes into our local mountains; ski trips under the leadership of Dr. Walter Mosauer to San Antonio, San Geronio, Big Pines and even to Bishop Pass in the High Sierra. As skiing has fast become the most popular of winter sports in California, it is pertinent to say that the Junior Section is well represented with able ski enthusiasts.

During the summer months some of us will be fortunate enough to be in the High Sierra with the Club's annual outing. The rest of us will seek the beaches where salt water, surf boards and aquaplanes will be substitutes for skis and snow. The fall and winter will again find us hiking and skiing.

The meetings and events of the Junior Section are open to all who are interested. These activities are listed in the Schedules of the Southern California Chapter of the Sierra Club.

DICK M. JONES,

Junior Section Chairman.

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The Tropher Club

The Trophers at present have a membership of fifty, and they seek physical and mental health through the medium of natural (unfired) food, outdoor exercise, clean living and maintaining a cheerful mental attitude.

Meetings are held at present at a downtown cafeteria on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, and on the Sunday following each regular meeting a hike is made to some spot of interest in the hills around Los Angeles.

Some interesting trips are planned during the next few weeks. If you would like to join them on one of their outings, call Arthur Scruggs, FEderal 1898, any evening after 7 o'clock.

Roamer Hiking Club

With the trend toward a return to normal conditions, our members are entering into the Club's scheduled events with more enthusiasm than has been shown for some time past. Inquiries regarding our activities from non-members are also increasing.

Our 1934 schedule, made up twice a year, has given us so far such hikes as Colby Springs, Corkscrew Canyon after a night at Palm Springs, San Gabriel Peak and Opid's Camp, and Saddle Peak in the Santa Monica Mountains, with our last hike to Telegraph Peak on May 20th.

Over Decoration Day we are to have a moonlight hike from our clubhouse in Dark Canyon after a "depression bridge party," a hike to Hoegees Camp June 10th, a hike to Cucamonga Falls June 24th, Mt. Hollywood hike July 3rd in the evening, Mt. San Geronio over July 14-15, beach parties July 28th, August 5th and August 19th. We have also various social events scheduled for the summer, details of which may be had on request.

The two climaxing events for the schedule are a trip to Mt. Wilson some Friday night (date not set) and our annual three-day trip to Catalina Island with a hike to the top of Mt. Orizaba, Catalina's highest mountain peak.

Schedules will gladly be mailed to anyone interested. Call Jack Armstrong, MIchigan 2711. You and your friends will always be welcome at any Roamer event.

Women's Athletic Club

The Women's Athletic Club of Glendale was organized in August, 1924, for the purpose of promoting efficiency in all lines of physical culture and the advancement of sportsmanship in competitive physical activities. An active interest is maintained in the physical wellbeing of the community. The Club sponsors no teams, but all of its more than two hundred members are active in one or more of the sports represented by the seven departments of the Club.

One of the most popular of these sports is hiking in our local mountains. During the current Club year, which is now drawing to a close, there have been forty members in the Hiking Department under the able leadership of Mrs. Caroline Joos.

The women gather each Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the corner of Harvard and Louise Streets in Glendale. From there they motor to the beginning of the trail for the day's outing. The average attendance for the year has been nineteen, though on a popular trip this number is often increased to twenty-five or thirty. The majority of the trips are from seven to nine miles long with an occasional one of fifteen or more miles to satisfy the more ambitious hikers.

The Club year extends from the last week of September until the first week of June. During the summer all sports activities are suspended. Since October 5, 1933, to the present date there have been twenty-six hikes totaling above one hundred and seventy-five miles.

As hiking is not a competitive sport the Club trophy for hiking is awarded to the woman who has hiked the greatest number of miles with the department group during the Club year.

The outstanding trips for this year have been the ones to Barley Flats, Colby's Ranch, Mt. Lowe from the Red Box, Valley Forge and Mt. Wilson.

The membership of this hiking group is composed of Glendale housewives. Many of them are young matrons who see the children safely off to school before they leave for the day's outing. Others are grey haired grandmothers. But wherever you may meet them on the trails, with their knapsacks bearing the red and white Club emblem, you will find them all seasoned hikers full of enthusiasm.

MRS. SADIE K. ESTABROOK.

The San Antonio Club

The San Antonians are looking forward with eager anticipation to the Blue Ridge hike of June 16th and 17th, when the sliding terraces of Wright Mountain and the magnificent views from Juniper Point and the head of Prairie Fork will furnish added attractions to a wonderful forest trail.

The July hike will be one day only, Sunday the 15th, from the Dam to the Narrows of the Big Tujunga. A good all-year stream, since the building of the dam, has made a wonderful change in the lower canyon and the narrows, five miles by trail above the dam, is one of the mountain beauty spots of Southern California.

Glendale Community Hikers

The Glendale Community Hikers had its origin about four years ago, being an offspring of the Glendale Recreational Leaders' Club. The hike attendance varies and is made up of people of all ages. Sometimes as many as fifty hikers turn out. The class of hikes, also, is arranged to suit all types of hikers, ranging from short sunset and early morning trips to all-day hikes and overnight camps. Moonlight hikes once a month are popular with the young people.

Overnight trips to mountain or desert spots are arranged for Saturday and Sunday near the full of the moon, when campfire activities are enjoyed, followed by a short moonlight hike and a Sunday morning hike to some point of interest.

This group operates under a general chairman, who calls the leaders together quarterly to plan schedules for the ensuing quarter. Copies of the schedules of events can be obtained from O. J. Renfrew, Glendale City Department of Parks and Recreation.

Colbys

Hidden away in a mountain glen on the north slope of Strawberry Peak, is a group of little green meadows, like a string of emerald beads; an apple orchard, a cherry orchard, a little garden of berries and vegetables and a half dozen old log cabins, on a little stream of the coldest and best water we know of.

To reach it, drive the Angeles Crest Highway to Switzer Inlet and hike the Colby Trail over the west shoulder of Strawberry Peak to the ranch, 6 miles. Fine for a day, wonderful for a week-end.

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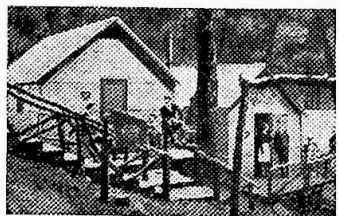
Four trains daily leave 6th and Main Street Station at 9:15, 10:30 a. m. and 1:30, 4:30 p. m. Extra trains on Saturdays at 7:08 p. m. and on Sundays at 8:00, 11:54 a. m. and 7:08 p. m. Phone TUcker 7272 for information, rates and reservations.



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